WASHINGTON

Proceedings of the House of Representatives.

Passage of the Pacific Railroad Freight Bill.

The New Tax Bill Reported by the Ways and Means Committee.

Resignation of Mr. Forney as Secretary of the Senate.

Postponement of the Trial of John H. Burratt.

WASHINGTON, May 12, 1868. Forney's Resignation and Why He Did It. It is true, as reported, that Colonel Forney has tendered his resignation as Secretary of the Senate, to take effect upon the election of his successor. His letter to this effect was placed in the hands of Senator Wade last night. The principal reason for this course as he privately states to his friends, that he may tot be restrained by official position from comment-

ing on the course of the republican Senators who do not sustain the conviction of the President, Colored Methodist Episcopal Conference. The General Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion (colored) church, now in session in Vashington, to-day passed a resolution setting spart Friday next as a day of fasting and prayer to Almighty God, to throw around the Senate of the United States, the girdlings of the Holy Spirit, that they may pass a verdict in the interest of suffering bumanity and thereby bring peace and prosperity

Base Ball Playing in Washington. The National Base Ball Club of this city inaugurated the season by a game among the members of the club this afternoon, which was followed by a social hop at their club rooms.

After a careful comparison of the time occupied in transmitting mails from New York and Philadelphia to New Orleans and Mobile and back, by the Western and Louisville route, with the time from Balti more and Washington and back by the Southwestern and Knoxville route, the Post Office Department to-day issued orders to restore the New York and Philadelphia mails for and from New Orleans and Mobile to the route via Knoxville.

Court of Claims.

The Court of Claims has adjourned over to the first Monday in June. In the meantime the Hon. Charles C. Nott, one of the judges of that court, has been empowered to proceed to Charleston and Savannah with a view to verify the deposition of witnesses in the cotton cases. The court seems determined in the adjudication of these claims to take every precaution to secure the government against fraud. Micit Distillery in the St. Louis District.

The United States Marshal for the St. Louis district has applied, through the Commissioner of Internal venue, for a force of cavalry to assist the government authorities in arresting distillers who are en gaged in violating the tax laws.

Democratic Mayoralty Nomination. The Anti-radical and Democratic Convention te-night nominated John P. Given for Mayor of this city at the ensuing municipal election. - Army Orders.

Brevet Major Tully McCrea, captain in the Forty-econd United States Infantry Reserve Corps, is ordered to report to Major General Butterfield, Superintendent of the Recruiting Service, for the purpose of conducting recruits to the Pacific coast. Brevet Lieutenant Colonel J. H. Bill, surgeon, bas seen ordered to report to the Commanding General of the Department of Columbia, for assignment to

The Republican Candidates for Vice Presi dent-Plots of Senator Wilson and Speaker

There is a good deal of trouble in the radical camp about the nomination for Vice President at Chicago. It is conceded that Fenton, Curtin, Hamlin and all that tribe are out of the way, and in fact have only been put forward at all on speculation. Their sosalled friends have been here trying to drive bargains for places under Wade, upon the theory that Impeachment is bound to succeed. In the event of the President's deposition it is quite

oure Wade will be nominated on the ticket with Grant. The mere power over the patronage at his disposal would settle that question if there was no other reason operating in his favor. Already the supporters of all the rival candidates declare him to their second choice, and there are numbers of delegates elected under pledges who will be quick to abandon them at Chicago without waiting on second battot. The delegation from Pennsylvania is ready for a transfer, although chosen in the interest of Curtin. Forney, who is one of this charmterest of Curtin. Forney, who is one of this charming collection of bread and butter patriots, was anxious to arrange things so as to cast the vote for Curtin at the outset and then to claim the credit for hunself of going over to Wade and carrying his collegues. But this game being discovered the other delegates are not disposed to be sold out for Forney's profit, so many of them will boit Curtin from the beginning and leave Forney and McClure, who were striving to betray the candidate to whom they stood committed, to organize some new describion. Curtin himself never had any faith in Forney as a delegate; but he was persuaded by McClure and W. B. Mann to allow him to be elected, only to be cheated in the end, as events now indi-

maximum to arrange things so an as to can the work of an aximum to grange things on as to can the work of the aximum to the aximum that it is a construction of the aximum that it is a construction of the aximum that it is a construction of the aximum that is a construction of the aximum that is a construction of the aximum that is to be kept and the sound early and the aximum that is to be kept and the sound construction of the aximum that a construction of the aximum that the aximum that is to be kept and the sound construction and that a construction of the aximum that a cons cepilon. Curtin himself never had any faith in Forney as a delegate; but he was persuaded by McClare and W. B. Mann to allow him to be elected, only to be cheated in the end, as events now indicate, because the whole Pennsylvania delegation is in market, and each member of it is striving to get alread of the other in making terms for himself and leaving poor Curtin out in the cold.

The two most zealous and active competitors of Wade have been Wilson, of Massachusetts, and Speaker Collax. Finding the tide was running against them, both strongly and swiftly, these worfothies rined an aliance, offensive and defensive, to drive a trade for themselves. They commenced by assuming that Wade personally was the principal obstacle to the success of impeachment, and that in order to attain that end he must be got out of the way, or else that various Senators, such as Fessenden, Trumbult and the like, would never vote for conviction. When it was answered that impeachment was to be decided upon a certain poincy and for well understood political reasons they still maintained that Wade must give way in order to more harmony in the Senate and to remove Johnson. These two plotters furthermore proposed to insure, as two said, the Vice Presidential momination to Wade by retiring, upon condition that he would resign the Presidency of the Senate now, so as to place Colfax in the Wate House in a case of a vacancy, and to elect Wilson as President proterm, of the Senate. This thing was carried so far that Colfax himself went to Wade and made the offer, afleging that he (Wade would defeat impeachment unless he yielded his contingent chance to Johnson's old shoes, whereapon "Old Ben" fired up in all his wrath and the Speaker was giad to beat a retreat and cry pecceri while backing out nuch more quickly than he entered.

The whole scandal has made much talk in radical circles and created a new batch of discords. Mr. Broomad, of Pennsylvania, and others were anxious to bring the subject before the House by an injury with the proposition

rate of interest fully twelve per cent, in currency. Our national government aids these elemesynary corporations by issuing to them, without interest, \$300,000,000 in currency to carry on business, and makes deposits with them (for safe keeping on an average of \$27,000,000, also without interest. The national banks are therefore enabled to draw interest on their own and the people's money as fol-

Their own money \$238,000,000
Money furnished by the government for circulation. 300,000,000
Cash deposited by government for safe 87,000,000

Government aid to National banks..... \$327,000,000

This munificent subsidy is distributed among six-teen hundred and fifty national banks. A moderate tax is collected on the subsidy, but the entire capital of the beneficiary banks is wholly exempt from taxation. There are in the United States over three thousand independent banking establishments, conducting a legitimate banking business with their own

tion. There are in the United States over three thousand independent banking establishments, conducting a legitimate banking business with their own money and paying taxes on every cent of their capital the same as other people; while their "national" competitors are enjoying the peculiar favor of the government. If the eleemosynary banks furnish the business community with better accommodations than the less favored institutions the fact has yet to be discovered.

There you have the whole national bank system in a nutshell—better than the most elaborate essay. It is simply anthorizing the Treasury bepartment to duplicate the capital and otherwise aid a few favored money-lending corporations, called national banks, in distinction from other banking establishments on account of the free use they make of the nation's money. Just as soon as the people thoroughly understand the subject there is an end to them, unless Congress decides to duplicate the capital of every man in the Enited States; unless we are to have national dry goods jobbers, national hardware dealers, national manufacturers of all kinds, national traders of every description, national farmers and last, but not least, national publishers. When the advantages and privileges of the national bank law are extended to the whole people alike the proprietor of the Heraldo can purchase a couple of million dollars currency, without interest, for working capital, and continue the publication of that enterprising journal without using a cent of his own money. Mr. A. T. Stewart can invest all he is worth in gold interest United States bonds, and then receive from government a similar amount in currency to continue in the dry goods business.

By the present arrangement the people pay interest—twelve per cent, currency—on the bonds locked up in the Treasury, to secure circulation, and a similar rate on the circulation itself, making double interest on ne investment, which, taken together with interest on the circulation has popular of the repople such a burden as

of millions—all wrung from the taxpayers' hard earnings.

No disinterested person now pretends that there was ever the least necessity for the employment of outside agents to make sales on commission. During the rebellion, the government paid for millions upon millions of dollars' worth of supplies, with certificates of indebtedness, which the holders were not only willing, but anxious to exchange for any sort of permanent government paper, but were obliged to convert mostly through ring bankers at an enormous shave. Whenever it is necessary to change the form of United States indebtedness, the Treasury Department should make the conversion. Our national debt should no longer be left with the Treasury ring to be huckstered at pleasure.

HODSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WASHINGTON, May 12, 1868.

THE CHAPLAIN'S PRAYER. The Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Boynton, in his opening prayer alluded to the impeachment question in the following terms:-

Be with the nation in this hour of decision and this hour of so great solemnity in American history; and we implore Thee that Thou wilt guide all things that are to be done to-day and save us from any peril which may threaten, whatever it may be. May all things be so done as to vindicate the honor and integrity of American statesmen. May there be no vote so cast to-day as the court shall have any just reason to mourn over it. May no one so vote as that his children shall blush for it when they stand by his grave. The Lord preserve every one from doing anything by which the great interests of the country might be by which the great interests of the country might be endangered, the cause of liberty put in peril or God himself dishonored. Lord have mercy on the land, and deliver us. May nothing be done for mere party purposes on either side. May nothing be done which the whole country, looking on it candidly, shall not be brought to approve of.

THE NEW YORK POST OFFICE. Mr. Brooks, (dem.) of N. Y., presented a memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York on the subject of the New York Post Office, which was referred to the Committee on Appropria

rial, and moved that it be referred to the Post Office Committee.

propriations was the more appropriate reference.

After some discussion both were referred to the Post Office Committee.

THE VOTES ON THE CONSTITUTIONS IN THE SOUTHERN

viso seemed rather calculated to retard than to accelerate the completion of the road, and therefore that the proviso should be struck out.

Mr. Prices gave as a reason for the proviso the fact that by the eighteenth section of the original bill the supervisory power of Congress over the subject only applied where the roads should be finished.

Mr. Urson replied to that argument that Congress had reserved the right to alter and amend and to repeal the act.

Mr. Johnson, (dem.) of Cal., asked Mr. Price to accept an amendment to the substitute by adding the following:—"And provided further that the tariff of prices so fixed shall not exceed eight cents per mile per ton for freight and six cents per mile for passengers."

Mr. PRICE said he had no authority to admit the Mr. Washburn, (rep.) of Ind., asked Mr. Price when the joint resolution would probably take

when the joint resolution would probably take effect?

Mr. Price replied that, judging the future by the past, it would take effect in about two years.

Mr. VAN WYCK, (rep.) of N. Y., having had ten minutes allowed to him, spoke of the immense value of the grants made to the Pacific Railroad companies, and commented on the fact that the advantages were being gradually monopolized, until at the last report there were but fifty-three shareholders in the Central Pacific Railroad Company. He protested against the injustice of letting these companies impose such high tariffs on freight and passengers.

panies impose such high tariffs on freight and passengers.

Mr. Bailey, (rep.) of N. Y., having fifteen minutes allowed him, spoke of the substitute as being evasive and unsubstantial.

Mr. Johnson spoke of the high rates which people had to pay on the California end of the road, being ten cents a mile for passengers and fifteen cents per ton per mile for freight in gold.

Mr. CLARKE, (rep.) of Kansas, made a like complaint on behalf of the people of his State, and offered an amendment providing that the tariff fixed should in no case exceed double the average rates charged on the different lines of railroad between the Mississippi river and the Atlantic Ocean in latitudes north. of St. Louis.

Mr. Fanssworth, (rep.) of Ill., moved that the joint resolution be recommitted, with instructions to report a bill regulating the lariff of reight and fares

Mr. Farnsworth, (rep.) of Ill., moved that the joint resolution be recommitted, with instructions to report a bill regulating the tariff of reight and fares on the Pacific Railroad. He did not believe in the policy of putting it out of the power of Congress to regulate that tariff; he did not believe in putting the power in the hands of any three men, who might be either friendly or unfriendly to these railroads, or putting it in the ontrol of other railroad companies which might be friendly or uniriendly.

The morning hour being about to expire Mr. Price moved the previous question, which was seconded. Mr. Price, being thus entitled to one hour to close the discussion, divided his time among the members who desired to make remarks.

Mr. Washburs, of Ind., moved to strike out the proviso of the substitute.

Mr. Pruyn, (dem.) of N. Y., favored adding to the commission two men to be selected for their experience in railroad matters.

Mr. Donnelly, (rep.) of Min., spoke for ten minutes in general defence of the Pacific Railroad companies.

Mr. Herry, (rep.) of Cal., proposed that the Pacific

Mr. Donnellay, (rep.) of Min., spoke for ten minutes in general defence of the Pacific Railroad companies.

Mr. Highy, (rep.) of Cal., proposed that the Pacific Railroad Committee, or some other committee, should be instructed to make a thorough investigation of the matter and ascertain what freights and passengers can be carried for, and that Congress should fix the limits of prices. If they proceeded in that way they could have proper legislation on the subject, but he had no faith in the legislation proposed in the joint resolution.

Mr. Covode, (rep.) of Pa., spoke as one having great experience on the subject of organizing transportation, and declared that railroads in Pennsylvania could afford to carry freight for one-third of what it could be carried for on the Pacific Railroad, one reason being the supply of the fuel in Pennsylvania and the absence of it along the lines of the Pacific Railroad. He declared that the time had not come to fix the tariff of prices on the Pacific Railroad, the original bill having provided that the prices should be fixed only on the completion of the road. The proposal was now made to take the power out of the hands of Congress and put it into the hands of three gentlemen. If he owned the Pacific Railroad he would hot hesitate a moment if he wanted to charge exorbitant prices. He could buy three men cheaper than he could buy two hundred. He had tried it on—(langhter)—and knew what could be done with the head of a department. He had acquired some knowledge on the subject at this session. The heads of departments were purchasable if members of Congress were, and should know better than the representatives of the people what the wants of the people were.

Mr. Ellot, (rep.) of Mass., asked Mr. Covode what

wants of the people were.

Mr. Ellor, (rep.) of Mass., asked Mr. Covode what the average prices of members of the Cabinet were; but he got no reply.

Mr. Pile, (rep.) of Mo., replied to the general reflections made upon railroad corporations, and remarked that many members were present whose districts would now be trackless wildernesses if it had not been for railroads.

Mr. Clarke, of Kansas, remarked that merchants in Topeka used ox teams for the transportation of their freight from Leavenworth, it being cheaper than the railroad rates charged between those points.

Mr. Plle went on to argue that the effort to regulate this subject by enactment is impracticable and can produce no favorable result.

Mr. Nisgersoil, (rep.) of Ill., argued at length in favor of the policy of regulating the subject, and protecting the interests of the people against the exactions of railroad companies.

Mr. Washburnske, (rep.) of Ill., mentioned that the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. Washburn) had prepared a speech on this subject, but was too ill to attend the session of the House to-day. He asked and obtained leave for that gentleman to print his speech in the Globe. He favored the amendments of the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. Clarke). He believed that with the adoption of those amendments the joint resolution would be acceptable to the House and country.

Mr. Wooderidge, (rep.) of Vi., in response to the assertions as to the immense value of the Pacific Railroad charters, alluded to the fact that the six per

Mr. Woodbridge, (rep.) of Vi., in response to the assertions as to the immense value of the Pacific Railroad charters, alluded to the fact that the six per cent bonds, payable with interest and principal in gold, were seiling at ninety cents on the dollar, and that the stock was going a begging at a little over fifty cents. He remarked that several times within the inst two or three years the entire work would have been stopped but for the patriotism, the boldness and the money of a member of the House Mr. ness and the money of a member of the House (Mr. Ames). He argued that by the terms of the original builthe government had no right to interfere to fix the tariff of prices until the profits of the company

the tarist of prices until the profits of the company amounted to ten per cent.

Mr. Pauce closed the debate in an argument in support of the joint resolutions. He suggested that if those restrictions were imposed it was within the range of possibility that the companies which had now the most difficult and expensive part of the work to construct might cease operations, and in that case he asked what the investments of the government already expended would be worth. They would be good for nothing.

The House proceeded to vote on the various propositions. The first question was on Mr. Farnsworth's proposition to recommit, with instructions to report a bill regulating the rates of tariff and fare.

Mr. Washberne, of lil., suggested that the committee would not have another chance of reporting this session.

his session.

Mr. Farnsworfh asked unanimous consent to add o his motion that the committee should have leave o report at any time.

Mr. Chanler, (dem.) of N. Y., objected.

The motion to recommit was rejected—yeas 62, askers. mays §S.

Mr. BENJAMIN. (rep.) of Mo., moved to lay the whole subject on the table, which was rejected—36

whole subject on the table, which was rejected—36 to 62.

The question recurred on the amendment of Mr. Wasaburn, of Indiana, to strike out of the joint reostution the provise "that it shall not take effect until there shall be a continuous line of railroad completed and running from Omaha to Sacramento."

The amendment was adopted—yeas 76, mays 47.

The question recurred on the anonoment offered by Mr. Clark, of Kansas, that the tariff shall not exceed double the average rates charged on the different lines of railroads between the Mississippi river and the Atlantic Ocean, in latitudes north of St. Louis. The amendment was agreed to without division and the joint resolution, as amended, was passed by a vote of 7.5 to 37.

The Alleger Outrages on American Citizens in Mexico.

THE ALLESTED OUTEROES ON AMERICAN CITIZENS IN MEXICO.

Mr. CHANLER asked leave to offer a resolution requesting the President of the United States to inform the House of all the facts, when they come to his knowledge, as to the treatment of certain American citizens, reported to have been unjustly arrested, imprisoned and flogged white in prison by the authority of an officer of the government of Mexico.

Messis, Butler and Harding objected.

PRIZE CLABBS—INTERNAL TAXES.

Messes, BUTLER and HARDING objected.

Mr. LAPLEN, (rep.) of N. Y., reported resolutions for printing the findired copies of the communication from the Secretary of the Navy relative to claims for prize money, and five thousand extra copies (one hundred for the use of the Committee on Ways and Means) of the bill to reduce into one act and to amend the laws relating to internal taxes, which was adopted.

The House then, at quarter past three, went into the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Woodbridge in the chair, and was addressed by Mr. BROOMALL, rep.) of Pa., in opposition to the bill introduced some weeks ago by his colleague (Mr. Woodward) to test the constitutionality of the acts of Congress.

Woodward) to test the constitutionality of the acts of Congress.

Mr. Woodward, idem., of Pa., remarked that, although he was prepared now to reply to his colleague, he considered it would be indecerous to his colleague to do so without due preparation. He therefore proposed to reply to him when he could next get the floor in Committee of the Whote.

TREATMENT OF PRISONERS DURING THE HERELLION.

Mr. MUNGEN, (icem.) of Ohio, referring to a resolution proposed to be offered by him yesterday in reference to the treatment of rebel prisoners, said he could prove by proper testimony that a proposition hed been made by officers of the General Procurement when Union soldiers were dying at Andersonville, Millen, Florence and other Southern Brasons, to pay three times the appraised value of specifiches for them, the same to be put under the charge of federal surgeons. The committee rose and the House at half-past four o'clock Edjournest.

The object of the new Tax bill reported to-day in the House by General Schenck is indicated by its title, namely:-"An act to reduce into one act and amend the laws relating to internal taxes." The first part of the bill covers some sixty section to general matters. It changes the In-

ternal Revenue Bureau into a department, the chief nual salary is to be \$6,000, the assistant consider a salary of \$4,000, six deputy commissioner a salary of \$4,000, six deputy commissioner assistant salary sala with a salary each of \$3,000 per annum, a solicitor at a salary of \$4,000, together with the requisite number of cierks and messengers. The Commissioner has power to appoint and re-

move all collectors, assessors, assistant assessors, su-pervisors of revenue, inspectors, gaugers, storekeep-ers and other officers and clerks provided for in this act, who shall severally give bonds for the faithful

partment by establishing six divisions therein, to

for the distribution of labor and duties in his department by establishing six divisions therein, to each of which shall be referred whatever relates to a particular class of subjects, as follows:—

Division No. 1—All that relates to special taxes and taxes on sales and gross receipts. No. 2—All that relates to stamps. No. 3—All that relates to taxes on legacies and successions, incomes and salaries, banks and other corporations. No. 4—All that relates to the taxes on distilled spirits and oils. No. 5—All that relates to the taxes on distilled spirits and oils. No. 5—All that relates to the taxes on distilled spirits and oils. No. 5—All that relates to the bonds of revenue officers and others and the keeping and settlement of the accounts of collectors and other officers.

A new class of officers is created, the same as recommended by Special Commissioner Wells two years ago, called supervisors of the revenue, one of whom is to be assigned to each judicial district of the country. It is made their business to superintend the general collection of the revenue, and to report, from time to time, the manner in which business is transacted by assessors and collectors. They are also invested with the power to rotate, or change from place to place, all the sub-officers, such as inspectors, ganges, and storekeepers, whose duties are prescribed and salaries fixed. The bill prescribes the duties of assessors and deputy collectors, and the method in which taxes shall be assessed, and also those of collection of taxes. It provides for proceedings where seizures and distraint become necessary in order to insure the collection of the tax, together with the regulations for the countring of suits, remission of taxes and the compromising of fines and penalties. The bill provides for attention to frauds and penalties and drawbacks; and the fourth division of the act embraces several comprehensive and complete sections with regard to the execution and filing of bonds. The fifth contains several, or miscellaneous, sections bringin

turers' tax of \$2 per knowsha, or one-ind of one-per cent, is retained. The next department of the bill is stamps, which has not been greatly amended. The succeeding department embraces a variety of special taxes, including those on banks and bankers, passports and taxes on the articles mentioned in what is known as schedule A, which includes carriages, watches and planos. The old division of gross receipts is abandoned, and in place thereof each source of taxation stands by itself.

The old division of gross receipts is abandoned, and in place thereof each source of taxation stands by itself.

The bill provides on snuff manufactured of tobacco or any substitute for tobacco, ground, dry, damp, pickled, scented or otherwise, of all descriptions, when prepared for use, a tax of forty cents per pound. And snuff flour, when sold or removed for use or consumption, shall be taxed as snuff, and shall be put up in packages and stamped in the same manner as snuff. On all chewing tobacco, fine cut, plug or twist; on all smoking tobacco not made exclusively of stems; on all tobacco to the made exclusively of stems; on all obacco to the made exclusively of stems; on all obacco to the manufactured from leaf into a condition to be consumed, or otherwise prepared without the use of any machine or instrument and without being pressed or sweetened, and on all other kinds of manufactured tobacco not herein otherwise provided for, a tax of forty cents per pound. On all smoking tobacco made exclusively of stems; on all fine cut shorts, the refuse of fine cut chewing tobacco which can be passed through a riddle of sixteen meshes to the square inch, and on all refuse scraps and sweepings of tobacco, a tax of sixteen cents per pound.

After the pussage of this act all manufactured tobacco is to be put up and prepared by the manufacturer for sale or removal, or for sale or consumption, in packages of the following description, and in no other manner:—All snuff in packages of one, two, four, eight and sixteen ounces, except that fine cut chewing tobacco may, at the option of the manufacturer, be put up in biadders not exceeding ten pounds each; all fine cut chewing tobacco and all other kinds of tobacco not otherwise provided for in packages of one-half, one, two, four, eight and sixteen ounces, except that fine cut chewing tobacco may, at the option of the manufacturer, be put up in wooden packages of ten, twenty, thirty and sixty pounds each; all smoking tobacco, in fine cut shorts which can be passed through a r

packages of ten, twenty, thirty and sixty pounds each; all smoking tobacco, all fine cut shorts which can be passed through a riddle of sixteen meshes to the square inch and, all refuse scraps and sweepings of tobacco in packages of two, four, eight and sixteen ounces each; all cavandish, plog and twist tobacco in wooden boxes of the following dimensions:—Outside measure, eights, seven inches square and fifteen inches deep; thirds, ten inches square and fifteen inches deep; thirds, fourteen inches square and fifteen inches deep; thirds, fourteen inches square and will state of the comparison of the manufacture, and the registered number of the manufactory and the gross weight, the tare and the net weight of the tobacco in each box; provided, that these limitations and descriptions of packages shall not apply to tobacco and snuff transported in bond for exportation and actually exported; on eigarettes, cigars and cheroots of all descriptions made of tobacco or any substitute thereof, \$10 per thousand; and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may prescribe such regulations for the inspection of cigars, cheroots and eigarettes, and the collection of the tax threeon, as shall in his judgment be most effective for the prevention of frands, in the payment of such tax. The law provides for the collection of the tax on tobacco in all its manufactured forms by means of stamps, excepting such as are intended for exportation. The stamps are to be affixed to the packages. On fermented liquors there is substantially no change. On all beer, lager beer, welss beer, ale, porter, or other similar liquors, by whatever name soch liquors may be called, a tax of \$1 for every barrel containing not more than thirty-one gallons, and at a fractional part of a barrel which shall be brewed, manufactured or sold, or removed for constituption or sale. The provision of the old law for the removal of fermented liquor for storage without being previously stamped is stricken out. The most marked change in the law is in the department of distil

work, as provided by this act, shall not be compelled to pay on any distillery more than \$2 per day during the time the work shall be so suspended in his district.

The provisions as to distilled spirits cover fifty sections of the new bill. The tax in all cases is to be paid at the distillery. No transportation in bond is allowed except for exportation. The tax is to be prepald by means of stamps, and no burrel is allowed to be transported without a stamp affixed to it. The government is in possession of a stamp for this purpose which cannot be removed without insuring its own destruction. Stamps are furnished at a mere nominal charge for such casks or barrels as may be refuled. The tax on gross receipts remains substantially as now, with the exception of theatres and other places of amusement, which, in addition to the two per cent tax, are to pay a specific tax on each performance ranging from five to twenty dollars, according to sitting capacity. Every person giving a performance is required to provide himself in advance with a permit for so doing, the price of which is regulated by the sitting capacity of the place of entertainment. The owner or lesses of the place of entertainment. The owner or lesses of the place in which the entertainment is given is held liable for the tax.

It seems to be the opinion that this part of the law is so framed that the notorious evasions of the tax heretofore practised will be stopped.

But they alternations have been made in the law relative to bankers' and brokers' incomes, legacies and successions, except the provision for a more perfect administration of the sale. The bill exempts manufactures from taxation substantially, in accordance with the law which are continued from the old lat are ground coffee, gas, spices and periodeum. The tax on gas is reduced from twenty-five cents a thousand enbic feet to ten cents, and the tax on refined petroloum is retained at ten cents a gallon. The tax on initiation whice remains substantially the same, and the bill contains nothing

or codi.

The bill contains fifteen sections on the subject on bonded warehouses, and consolidates into one act all existing internal tax bills.

TRIAL OF JOHN H. SURRATT.

Cartter presiding, the case of John H. Surratt was

nt which attended the former

The prisoner was brought into the court room about half-past ten and seated within the bar near his counsel, Messre, Merrick and Bradley, Jr. Joseph H. Bradley, counsel for defence on the former trial,

H. Bradley, counsel for defence on the former trial, was present as advisory counsel.

The United States was represented by Messrs. Carrington, District Attorney; Wilson, Assistant District Attorney, and A. G. Riddie, associate counsel. Judge Black, who has been mentioned as one of the counsel for the defence, was not present, nor was Judge Pierrepont for the government.

Upon the case being called Mr. Carrington stated he was ready to proceed to draw a jury and commence the trial when Mr. Merrick said that from a conversation he had with Judge Pierrepont shortly after the 24th of April last, the time which had been set for the trial, he became impressed with the idea that the time should be continued and defence had laid aside its preparations not expecting that it would be proceeded with at this term.

Mr. Carrington had not heard of any agreement, and said it never was his intention or desire to continue the case. He had been exerting himself to get ready by to-day, and was anxious to swear a jury and proceed with the trial. He procested against continuance unless good reasons were presented.

After some further discussion by counsel the court stated its disposition to let the case go over to the next term, owing to the fact that a conversation had been had by prominent counsel on both sides and an agreement made by them not to proceed, by which the defence there was now unprepared to enter upon its trial.

Mr. Merrick then entered a motion to admit the

the defence there was now any tagget the trial.

Mr. Merrick then entered a motion to admit the prisoner to bail, stating that any reasonable amount was ready to be offered. He proceeded to argue in behalf of his motion and subsequently it was determined by the court to hear arguments from counsel on the motion to morrow morning.

Politico-Allegorical Lecture by Wendell Phillips at the Academy of Music.

Wendell Phillips, the veteran reformer Boston, having reformed Boston and the whole country pretty nearly to his mind, has taken at last and in the very nick of time, avec Vair d'un Romain qui sauve sa patrie, to reforming Daniel O'Connell, as was last evening manifested in his lecture at the Academy of Music. By way of introduction Mr Phillips expressed the opinion that matters in the latter part of the nineteenth century were getting in a very bad way, especially with the Anglo-Saxon race. There was England, on the one hand, to which Providence was delivering the lesson-you shall be ast before you are strong; and, on the other hand, here was the United States, which were being taught the same lesson-you shall be just before you are strong. The United States had been compelled to strike off the fetters of three millions of serfs; Eng-Celt-England, now a third rate European Power, not daring to lift her hand to protect a friend or to fell a foe lest Ireland should strike her from behind. Every step that the boasted Saxon race had taken for three centuries had been taken systematically, to the remorseless treading under foot of the rights of other races. Every era of its progress had been marked with the blood of so-styled inferior races; and now the Anglo-Saxon was beginning to feel the force of the great strong. Not a jot had been gained to Ireland through England's sense of justice, but rather through her through England's sense of justice; if justice to heland was ever wrung from

it would be because she dared not withhold it. Mr. Phillips, the new Fenian proc. Saxon type if was not, perhaps, exactly proper and Podensppian that he should say so; but he did not forbeat to advocate an immediate crusade. He reviewed the history of Ireland under the code. He reviewed the history of Ireland under the code. He reviewed the history of Ireland under the code in movement, and coming down to O'Connell about the middle of his lecture. Mr. Phillips had sat at the feet, so awerred the orator, of all the great orators of his day. He had bowed before the deep solemn for his day. He had been awed before the magnetism of Clay. He had had, in other words, very rare advantages; and the only conclusion which the colon, the had seen Everett in the days of his pain; greater than the construction of these advantages was that he knew who was who. He had heard them all, and might have added, had not his remarkable modesty retrained him, but he was to be taken somewhat as an expert is the best statesmen in Europe, somewhat of course as Paul had sat at the feet of the best statesmen in Europe, somewhat of course as Paul had sat at the feet of the best statesmen in Europe, somewhat of course as Paul had sat at the feet of the best statesmen in Europe, somewhat of course as Paul had sat at the feet of Gamaliel, the pupil being rerelate than the master. With the possible of the pupil being rerelate than the master. With the possible of the pupil being realer than the had once heard O'Connell was the Demosthenes of his. O'Connell was the Demosthenes was not remarkable for something adult to the feet the middle of the process of the process of his was a did not only the possible that the process of the process of his was a did not only the process of the process of the process of the process of

The Pricence Brought Before the Court—The
Trial Postponed Until the Next Term—Application Made to Bail the Accused.

Washington, May 12, 1865.
In the Criminal Court of this district, Chief Justice

We are the substance of the s

swear to support the canons, with a mental reservation not to support them; with which mental reservation "Old Ben" —for unquestionably "Old.Ben" is Wendell Phillips' O'Connell —swore to support the constitution, with a mental reservation not to support the constitution, with a mental reservation not to support the constitution, with a mental reservation not to support the order of the support it in his own way. The only point of difference here, therefore, is that "Old Ben" guiped down the oath heartily as he disliked it, with a mental reservation to soft it out as soon as the affair was well over, while O'Connell or trained to take it at all, with any mental reservation that could be invented. In both cases the cast was voted absolete soon after, and thereby the power that were surrendered—Engiand to the O'Connell or Ireland, with the Irish peasantry at his back, and the United States to the O'Connell of America, with a peasantry somewhat more sable than Irishmen at his back; the O'Connell of Ireland being the apostle of the one and the O'Connell of America being the apostle of the other.

The surrender to "Old Ben" is, to be sure, not yet consummated, but this only serves to render the little O'Connell allegory of Mr. Phillips even more interesting than it would be if the thing were aiready done—the surrender of the Saxon race to the African being only a question of time, with "Old Ben' as its Daniel O'Connell.

NEW JERSEY.

ACCIDENT IN A LUMBER YAND .- A pile of timber fell yesterday afternoon in the lumber yard of Van derbeck & Co., corner of Steuben and Greene streets and crushed under it two children named James an Mary Anne Henry, who were severely if not fatally injured.

resides at 228 Market street, Newark, was arreste yesterday afternoon and locked up for examinatio on the charge of entering the residence of Catherin Kane, 204 Prospect street, and stealing therefron two silver watches and a considerable amount of

Hoboken.

THE HORSE CAR CASUALTY .- The inquest on the body of the child Kalb, who was run over and killed cluded last evening before Coroner White. Assistant District Attorney Stout appeared for the State. The jury were divided, nine holding that the case was simply accidental, and three maintaining the drives of the horse car (Frederick Warner) was cruinnally negligent. Warner was accordingly committed to jail, and the case will come before the Grand Jury to day.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT election resulted in the election of Denis Coppers for Chief Engineer, and John O'Donnell Assistant Engineer. An Assault is alleged to have been committed by

ship New York, on a steward named Ernst A. Bade, while at sea. United States Commissioner Jackson has taken charge of the case.

FATAL BLASTING ACCIDENT.—A man named James

Murphy was seriously injured by an explosion while blasting rocks at Guttenberg on Monday.

ACCIDENT ON THE MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD. A teamster was in the act of crossing with his wagon on the Morris and Essex Railroad track, near the ferry, last evening, when the wagon was struck by a locomotive and completely demolished. The teamster was run over and had one of his legs mashed. He was conveyed to St. Mary's Hospital. The unfortunate man is a resident of Hudson City.

Morristown. CHARTER ELECTION. -The election of a Mayor and Board of Councilmen of this city took place on Monday, and resulted in a republican victory. The re-publican nominee, George T. Cobb, was chosen by fifty-seven majority. The Board now stand five republicans to two democrats.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET .- LONDON, May 12-5 P. M.—Consols close at 94% a 94% for money and 92%

London Money Market.—London, May 12—5 F.
M.—Consols close at 94½ a 94½ for money and 92½
a 93 for the account, ex dividend. American securities close at the following prices:—United States
five-twenties, 70½ a 70½; Illinois Centrals, 94½; Erie
Railway shares, 45½.
FRANKFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, May 12.—United
States bonds close at 75½ for the oid issue.
Paris Bourse.—Paris, May 12.—The Bourse closed
firmer. Rentes 696. 45c.
Liverpool. Cotton Market.—Liverpool., May 12—
5 P. M.—The cotton market closed steadier and with
rather more doing. The sales of the day have footed
up 6,000 bales. There has been some business doing
in cotton to arrive, the last sales being at 11½d. The
following are the closing prices of American descriptions:—Middling uplands, 11½d. a, 12d.; middling Orleans, 12½d. a 12½d.
TRADE REFORT.—Liverpool., May 12.—The advices
from Manchester are unfavorable, the market for
yarns and fabrics being dull.
Liverpool. Breadstuppes Market.—Liverpool.,
May 12—5 P. M.—The market closed quiet and stebdy.
Corn, 38s. 3d. a 38s. 6d. per quarter for mixed Western. Wheat, 16s. 8d. per cental for California white
and 14s. 3d. for No. 2 red Western. Barley, 5s. 6d.
per bushel. Oats, 8s. per bushel. Peas, 7s. per 50lbs. Flour, 36s. 6d. per cutshel. Peas, 7s. per 50lbs. Plour, 36s. 6d. per bbl. for Western canal.
Liverpool. Provisions Market.—Liverpool.,
May 12—5 P. M.—Beef, 114s. per bbl. for extra prime
mess. Pork, 83s. per bbl. for Eastern prime mess.
Lard, 69s. per cwt. Cheese, 55s. per cwt. for the
best grades of American fine. Bacon, 49s. 6d. per
cwt. for Cumberland cat.
Liverpool. Produce Market.—Liverpool., May
12—5 P. M.—Boef, 114s. per bbl. for extra prime
mess. Pork, 83s. per bbl. for Eastern prime mess.
Add. per cwt. Cheese, 55s. per cwt. for the
best grades of American fine. Bacon, 49s. 6d. per
cwt. for Cumberland cat.
Liverpool. Produce Market.—Liverpool., May
12—5 P. M.—Rossin, 6s. 6d. per cwt. for commod
North Carolina and 12s. for medium. Tallow, 44s.
6d. per cwt. for American red. Refin

railon.

London Markets.—London, May 12.—Sugar, 27s.
9d, per cwt for No. 12 Dutch standard. Linseed oil, 235 10s. per ton. Sperm oil, 295 per ton. Linseed cakes, 210 5s. per ton for thin oblong for feeding.

Petroleum Market.—Antwerp, May 72.—Petroleum closed duli at 434 francs per bbl. for standard white.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

BREST, May 12.—The steamship Pereire, from New York, 2d inst., arrived to-day. York, 2d inst., arrived to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, May 12.—The steamship City of
Baltimore, from New York, 2d inst., arrived to-day.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A CCEPT ONE OF MY BERT SILK HATS.

As a memento of my graitined I send you the best hat is my establishment. I bought an \$5 or quart bottle of your PAIN AAINT, after suffering three weeks from the terrible pangs of neuralgia. I am happy to say that it proved effectival tabe first application. I have used only half of it, although I have relieved two cases of rheumatism with it in my peighborhood. I am well known in this ward, and cheerfully recommend and subscribe my name in favor of your wonderful remedy PAIN PAINT. JOSEPH P. TRAINER, batter, 943 Third avenue, New York.

JOSEPH P. TRAINER, Esq.—I found on my desk this morning an elegant silk hat of the latest fashion, together with a certificate from you testifying to the benefit you and your friends had received by the use of a quart bottle of PAIN PAINT. I accept this beautiful hat in the spirit that prompted you in making and presenting it. There would be less complaint if all who purchase PAIN PAINT bought a quart bottle instead of a wee smail half ounce bottle. Folks generally seem to think that a mouse will draw a steamboat by the judgment they display in buying PAIN PAINT. You show good sense in purchasing a large size bottle as well as the laste in manufacturing hass. Accept my thanks.

To JOSEPH P. TRAINER, 243 Third avenue.

To JOSEPH P. TRAINER, 243 Third avenue.

A BSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED.—NONsupport, drunkenness or desertion sufficient cause. Republicity; no charge until divorce obtained. A dvice free.

M. HOWES, Attorney, &c., 78 Nassan street.

A BSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED IN
New York, niso from States where non-support, drunkenness or desertion is sufficient cause. No publicity; no featin advance; advice free.

Counsellor at-law, 361 Broadway.

A .- NATHAN & TROUP, EXCHANGE BROKERS, WILLY, open, on or about the 12th of May, their new office, 186 Broadway. Prizes cashed and information given in all logalized lotteries.

186 Broadway and 77 Nassau street.

Broadway. First 186 Broadway and 77 Nassau structured lotteries.

A.—PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED LOT A. teries and information given.
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B. NATHAN & CO. A. PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION PUS-nished in all legalized lotteries.
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SER WHEELER & WILSON'S BUTTON HOLE ATTACH D ment; makes one hundred button-holes an hour. The great desideratum for families, dressmakers and manufac-turers. No. 625 Broadway. THE GREAT RUSH,
Notwithstanding the confessed stagnation of business for general, the public growd daily, in great autumers,

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